



The Mauna Loa brought back Captain A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., in charge of this section of the 12th Lighthouse district. He has been on an inspection of lighthouses on Hawaii. He left the Kilauea at Mahukona and drove clear around the island by way of Hamakua and Hilo to Hoonah, a distance of 190 miles, where he took the steamer Mauna Loa and returned to this place.

The material for the new lighthouse at Fisherman's Point on Hawaii had been landed and the lighthouse was in the course of construction when the Mauna Loa passed that place. The material for the other lighthouse was to be shipped to Hawaii by the next steamer.

DOLLAR AT TACOMA.

TACOMA, Nov. 11.—Lying at the Eureka dock is the well known steamer Robert Dollar, Captain Gust Johnson, which arrived in Honolulu yesterday morning.

Twelve days from Honolulu, the Robert Dollar arrived on the Sound Friday, proceeding to Seattle for coal.

When last in port, the Robert Dollar loaded a cargo of pontoons, pipes and fixtures belonging to the North American Dredging company, which is beginning work on a large government contract at Honolulu. This firm owns the dredge Pacific, which was built in Tacoma and which deepens the upper channel working in the local harbor for months.

The material taken by the Dollar was necessary before work could be begun in the islands and the Dollar was chartered to make the trip. Captain Johnson states that work is now begun, and it will take about eighteen months. The dredging in Honolulu harbor includes widening and deepening the channel at the entrance and up to the docks.

While at Honolulu, the Dollar was delayed one day while the quarters and baggage of the crew were fumigated, similar measure being adopted in the holds. This is a precaution now being taken by the officials in the islands because of a few isolated cases of bubonic plague which have appeared. At Port Townsend the vessel passed quarantine without difficulty.

Making the trip to the islands for pleasure were Miss Dollar, daughter of Robert Dollar, head of the big steamship company, Miss Matthews and Mrs. Plummer, all of San Francisco.

A Miner Rescued

FROM THE TERRIBLE AGONIES OF RHEUMATISM.

ALMOST HOPELESS UNTIL HE USED DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS AND FOUND A PERMANENT CURE.

"In the lead mines I was at work on my knees with my elbows pressed against rock walls, in dampness and extremes of cold," said Mr. J. G. Meukel, of 2,975 Jackson avenue, Dubuque, Iowa, in describing his experience to a reporter, "and it is not surprising that I contracted rheumatism. For three years I had attacks affecting the joints of my ankles, knees and elbows. My ankles and knees became so swollen I could scarcely walk on uneven ground and a little pressure from a stone under my feet would cause me so much pain that I would nearly sink down, I was often obliged to lie in bed for several days at a time. My friends who were similarly troubled were getting no relief from doctors and I did not feel encouraged to throw money away for nothing. By chance I read the story of Robert Yates, of the Klauer Manufacturing Co., of Dubuque, who had a very bad case of rheumatism. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the remedy he had used. In three or four weeks after beginning to use the pills, I was much better and in three months I was well. The swelling of the joints and the tenderness disappeared. I could work steadily and for eight years I have had no return of the trouble. My whole family believe in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Both my sons use them. We consider them a household remedy that we are sure about."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Mr. Meukel they are doing for hundreds of others. Every dose sends galloping through the veins, pure, strong, rich, red blood that strikes straight at the cause of all ill health. The new blood restores regularity, and braces all the organs for their special tasks. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. They don't act on the bowels or bladder with mere symptoms of disease. They root out the cause of disease from the blood itself. It is through the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure paleness, anaemia, indigestion, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, failing powers and the irregularities in the health of growing girls and women. Get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at your druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, December 5.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simeron, from Kona and Kau ports via Lahaina, 6:50 a. m.

Wednesday, December 6.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, Lyman, from Manila and Nagasaki, 8 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports, 5:45 a. m.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports, 7 a. m.
Stmr. Kalulani, Dower, from Hilo, 4:50 p. m.

Thursday, December 7.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, 5:50 a. m.
Schr. Ka Mo'i, from Kahului, 7 a. m.
Schr. Rob Roy, from Puloa, 9 a. m.

DEPARTED.

U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, for Guam and Manila, 11 a. m.
Stmr. Kinu, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. Likiep, Naopala, for Maui county ports, 12 m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koloa ports, 7 a. m.

Stmr. W. C. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula ports, 7 a. m.

Am. bark R. P. Rithet, McPhail, for San Francisco, 11 a. m.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco, 2 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, Lyman, for San Francisco, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kaula ports, (Mikahala's run), 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Kilauea, Kauai, 5 p. m.

Sloop Kalulani, for Pearl Harbor, 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, December 5, from Kaula—Captain Niblack, D. Mackenzie; from Mahukona, Mrs. E. M. Bicknell, Father Aloysius; from Kona ports, Thomas McGuire, T. K. R. Amalu, W. F. Wilson, Mrs. A. F. Linder, Mrs. Amalu, Miss Grace Amalu, W. W. Brunner; from Maui ports, George W. Carr, D. Maikai, E. O. Born, H. B. Rainn, Miss M. Awana, H. T. Hayselden, L. Myers, H. H. Sevel, C. B. Wells, Mrs. G. H. Piltz and 2 children and 48 deck.

Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kaula ports—Mrs. J. W. Robertson, E. Biele, S. Sheba, J. W. Bergstrom, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. W. C. King and children and 47 on deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, December 7, from Maui ports—M. S. Grinbaum, S. K. Kaka, James Love, Sr., J. M. Vivas, J. P. Kuroda, D. L. Meyers, Mrs. Hansen, J. Campbell, Mrs. W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. B. Wilkinson, Master T. Holstein, Mrs. Holstein, J. Palkaka, H. E. Cooper, W. N. Shaw, J. H. Wilson, C. W. Ashford, Charles Gay and 37 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per stmr. W. C. Hall, December 5, for Nawiliwili—Father Erman, Jno. Emmelhut, Mrs. J. R. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Anton Schieber, H. Ikeda, F. Shito, L. Weinsheimer.

Stmr. Kinu, December 5, for Hilo and way ports—W. E. Bowler, H. E. Cooper, R. W. Bosk, W. D. Bosk, Rev.

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time.

You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:



"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS

Father Thomas, A. Charles, J. Morse, P. Adams, A. Yarnum, J. Masaki, C. Conner, F. J. Hare, A. F. Benton, C. H. Vail, L. M. Whitehouse and wife, Mrs. George Lougans, wife and nurse, C. W. Ashford, W. H. Babitt, James T. Taylor, C. D. Luffkin, C. M. L. Watson, M. R. Jamison, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. H. B. Bryant, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, A. H. Fair and wife, W. F. J. Dale, A. J. Spitzer.

Per stmr. Likiep, December 5, for Maui county ports—J. P. Brown, Henry Peters, Mrs. James Kawai, W. H. Pines, Mrs. J. P. Brown, Mary Nabola, Mrs. Place and son.

Per stmr. Kauai, December 7—For Koloa—Miss M. Schubert. For Nawiliwili—Kaula Wilcox, Allen Wilcox, A. Gartley. For Makaweli—A. Hanneberg. Other Ports—T. A. Birmingham, Mrs. Arthur Rice, T. Clive Davies, C. C. Eakin, Miss H. Sorenson, Father Adelbert, Miss Lulu Weber.

GOVERNOR'S STRONG TALK

(Continued from Page 1.)

products, mostly raw material, into the United States, duty free and in return to allow American manufactures to come into Hawaii without duty.

It was finally passed for ten years, to be abrogated by either party after that time on one year's notice. The first ten years expired and in 1885 and 1887 there was talk of abrogating it. One of the reasons why it was not abrogated was the fact that Great Britain realized more than she had in the past the advantage that these islands would be to her. She put in the claim that there was a violation of the treaty of 1843. But she merely filed the claim and as long as Uncle Sam kept his hold on the islands, John Bull had nothing to say. But the minute that Uncle Sam had let go of Hawaii, that claim would have suddenly grown enormously and the first thing you knew, John Bull would have had the islands. This is one of the reasons why Uncle Sam continued the treaty.

That treaty knit us closely to the protection and influence of the United States. Prior to that time, there were merchants in this city who kept their books in pounds, shillings and pence. And there was talk of a reciprocity treaty with Australia and a market there for our sugar.

ANNEXATION TALK.

From 1853 there had been talk of annexation. In 1854 there was considerable talk of it here. The newspapers discussed it, the public men agitated it. The constitution of the Republic when it came to be organized provided for annexation but it was not brought about. It was not until the war with Spain that it was brought about, and then it was largely a matter of sentiment with the American people more than reason. The reason for that sentiment is one of the things for which Hawaii may be proud. That sentiment was made by my predecessor in office.

It was this way. We had heard that there was a Spanish cruiser in the Carolines. She might come here. We all remember how one day Diamond Head Charlie from the lookout station reported a strange steamer sighted and how people rushed up and down Port street until finally she was recognized as a British tramp steamer. And about that time came the question of whether the Republic of Hawaii should remain neutral. Whether it should allow the vessels of the United States and those of Spain to come and coal upon an equal footing. Whether they should be treated alike? There was much discussion. More newspaper talk and more street-corner arguments. It was a dainty morsel for the tongue.

Just about this time President Dole and the American Minister, Mr. Sewall, took a ride around Diamond Head and on their way they talked over the neutrality situation. They discussed the question of whether the Hawaiian government was going to take sides or remain neutral. Minister Sewall urged upon President Dole the necessity and advisability of coming out with a statement of the government's position. But Mr. Dole listened and said nothing. In the meantime, there came out talk in the papers that the Hawaiian government ought to declare itself either one way or the other. It was said that President Dole was scared. It was said that the Hawaiian government was scared and that it did not know what to do. Still Dole said nothing. Then a mail came from the United States and immediately the government announced that it would not remain neutral, but that Hawaii would stand or fall with its foster Uncle Sam. And notice was given that American ships shall have the same treatment in Hawaiian ports as in home ports and that ships of Spain will be regarded as ships of the enemy. Then it turned out that Mr. Dole had had the farsightedness and good judgment not to take his position without first writing to the President of the United States to ascertain whether such an attitude on the part of the Hawaiian government would in any way embarrass the United States. And this is what brought annexation. The fact was telegraphed all over the United States and the people felt that the people of Hawaii were willing to expose themselves to danger, while the people of the United States, especially in the central portions, were exposed to none. And there rose such a demand from all over the country that Congress had to act.

THE INSULAR POSSESSION DECISION.

Now at the time that the islands were annexed, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on insular possessions had not been made. Uncle Sam had not had any dusky daniels on his hands up to that time. So the arrangement was finally made that the islands should come in and become an integral part of the Union as a Territory with full privileges and obligations. It was not considered that a territorial form of government, while well enough suited to a sparsely inhabited, half wild, unsettled community, was hardly suitable to one with seventy-five years of history, civilization and education. But some consideration was paid to these things and as a consequence the Territory of Hawaii was

given exceptional powers. We were given a supreme court, which no other territory has, we were given a judiciary organized on state rather than territorial lines. We were given a legislative department organized on an elective and not an appointive basis. We were given exceptional powers also as to the subject of legislation.

THE DEWEY VICTORY.

The Governor then reviewed the history of Dewey, the famous "insular possessions" decision of the Supreme Court, and the suggestion of Senator Foraker as to changing the status of Hawaii from a territory to a possession, the impossibility of the scheme, even if a plebiscite were held here, Congress not having power to remove the territorial rights nor the territorial obligations, notwithstanding the United States had received back already in customs revenues fifty per cent more than the entire debt of Hawaii assumed by the national government.

He then touched on the difference in the study of geography when his hearers attended school and what is now taught, how between the 30th parallels of latitude, north and south of the equator respectively, there lives three-fifths of the entire population of the globe and that of all this great area, little Hawaii stood and stands today in the fore in the matter of civilization, education and advancement (applause).

He then paid a high tribute to the work of the Americans who came here seventy-five years ago and since and built up this work, claiming that Hawaii would be found to have played a large part in producing the heaven which is working in the effete East, civilizing Japan and awakening China on account of the fair treatment these people who came to Hawaii received at the hands of the Hawaiian government and the Hawaiian commercial men. He admitted that it might have been even better, but he desired to have Hawaii claim credit that it is as good as it is.

The Governor repeated his previous statement about the effect upon a community like Rhode Island and Connecticut (approximately the area of Hawaii) if they were required to contribute \$1,000,000 a year to the United States Government, with only a population of 150,000, saying to have done so for five years as Hawaii has done would have bankrupted the New England community. He declared that Hawaii's soil was rich and she had stood it for five years and as loyal Americans the people of Hawaii were ready to stand it indefinitely, if necessary.

FORWARD NOT BACKWARD.

"Uncle Sam never turns back," said the Governor, "He is never willing to make a failure. The President of the United States will not permit a failure upon the part of the United States in their policy in regard to Hawaii. It would not do to permit a financial failure here. There are those who would say the cocky Yankees with his representative form of government has done what we always said he would. He has failed. The United States is not going to do anything of that sort. The President of the United States will not permit it and it is our duty to help to prevent it and to help the American government to prevent it and we are going to do our duty. (Applause)."

The Governor then dwelt upon the difficulty of getting appropriations for Hawaii from men who wanted appropriations themselves, when every appropriation admitted to a bill cut down the chances for somebody else's appropriation. He spoke of the great school lands grants which all the western states and territories but Hawaii had with which to educate their children. He jokingly referred to towns in the west with magnificent cut stone, two-story schoolhouses and the rest of the town little better than huts and compared them with Hawaiian schoolhouses, one of which, at Hoonah, he thought must have been constructed for the purpose of studying astronomy, on account of lack of roof. Also of another where the clapboards were off, near the floor, which, said the Governor, was a great assistance in ventilation, no doubt.

"Almost all of the buildings built for educational purposes in Hawaii since annexation," he continued, "have been built on borrowed money. The present generation has been looking to the next to pay the bills for our new schoolhouses. If we could only make the people of the United States understand how we are lacking in school buildings, they would say at once, 'why take the whole of that paltry million and spend every cent of it on the schools. Keep three-fourths of it anyway. Keep spending it until your people are on a par with the rest of our family.'" (Applause).

The governor advocated a sort of traveling salesman or drummer at so much per day to go around and lecture to the people of the United States so that they might understand our conditions. The President of the United States responded promptly, and the sixty million people of the United States would eventually devise financial relief. He declared that the Congress of the United States was the greatest and best law-making body in the world, but that it represented such enormous interests that Hawaii was likely to be forgotten in the big fights on bills. "Just see how small we look on the map," said he, "but we will play our part like men. Let it be understood that we have no regret over annexation." (Applause).

"The President of the United States is showing an interest in Hawaii and Hawaiian legislation. The people of the United States want this country prosperous. The United States wants this country to go ahead. And then the President goes on and says that he does not want Hawaii to be an exclusively rich man's country where the poor man is trodden down. And neither do we. Hawaii is probably the only community in the world where the corporations have souls. It is our corporations that subscribe to our charities. It is right that they should and we want our country to continue to grow in wealth. We want also that every plantation villager shall be interested in the government that is over him and we want him to help with his vote to make this land what it should be. (Applause). We want our 155,000 people to increase to 500,000. We have the room for them. We have the work for them and we have the land for them.

We hear kids about the land system. The land system is all right. Only about one-third of the land now belongs to the government and a great deal of this waste land. The best land is in private ownership. But we want men who will help us. We do not want those who think the world owes them a living. Let them stay on the mainland. We want those who are independent and propose to earn their living. We want them to share with the plantations. We want them to work their farms, perhaps on shares. Not alone shares in the profits but some share also in the losses."

The Governor went into the relations of the plantations with the new colonization movement and spoke of a plantation man who had talked a great deal down town about the foolishness and afterwards came out of a session with the Governor, a firm believer in the executive's plans. He declared that if the plantations were to share profits with their farmers, it was but fair that some of the risks should likewise be shared between them. The desolation of the cane-field of Hawaii would be a bane to the farmer and the government as well as to the planter and all must work together.

The Chairman of the evening, Perley H. Horne, President of Kamehameha Schools, thanked the Governor on behalf of the audience, for his remarks, which he said certainly was an address and not a mere talk, and spoke in high terms of the fervent patriotic spirit with which the Governor had infused his entire discourse, at the same time assuring him of the hearty support of everyone present.

The dinner of the Thursday Club, which preceded the address in the hall, was well attended, among those present being, beside Governor Carter, who was the guest of honor, J. P. Cooke of the Immigration Board, Ven. Archdeacon Jeffries, the visiting Episcopal clergyman; County Treasurer Trent, Senator Dickey, Judge Dickey, Judge Whitney, Postmaster Pratt, Rev. Wadman, pastor of the Methodist church, President Horne of Kamehameha schools, C. J. Day, and General Secretary Brown of the Y. M. C. A.

Next Thursday Judges Whitney and Dickey will present addresses on the various phases of the local courts.

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street New York

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by William L. Peterson, mortgagor, to William O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse, trustees under the will of W. C. Lumaillo, deceased, mortgages, for Eight Thousand (\$8000) Dollars, dated the 8th day of February, 1901, and recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu, in Liber 221, on pages 1 to 4, the undersigned W. O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Lorin A. Thurston, Trustees under the will of W. C. Lumaillo, deceased, successors in trust of the above named mortgagees, intend to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions therein contained, to-wit: The non-payment of the principal sum of the promissory note and the interest thereon, by said mortgage secured and therein referred to, when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands by said mortgage conveyed, therein and hereinafter described, and improvements thereon, will be sold by said undersigned trustees, mortgagees, at public auction on Saturday, the 16th day of December, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction room of James F. Morgan at Number 857 Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu.

The property in said mortgage described, and intended to be sold, as aforesaid, with the improvements thereon, is described as follows:

1. All of that piece or parcel of land situate at Palama, Honolulu aforesaid, being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent No. 157, L. C. A. 8564, and being Lot No. 4 of said property as shown and designated upon a map of said property recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 142, page 313-7, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the south corner of Lot 5 and running as follows: N. 41° 30' E. 157.0 feet along Lot 3; S. 59° 15' E. 157.2 feet along Pulu-pulo; S. 35° 00' W. 22.0 feet along Pulu-pulo; S. 42° 15' E. 204.0 feet along Pulu-

puloa and Kaka'i.
S. 41° 00' W. 113.5 feet along R. P. 2048 (new road);
N. 40° 25' W. 248.0 feet along Lot 5 to place of beginning, and containing an area of 0.564 acre.
2. All of that piece or parcel of land situate on Liliha street, in said Honolulu, being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent 115, L. C. A. 1150, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Liliha street, 506 feet from the southeast corner of the junction of Liliha and new street and running thence by true meridian as follows:
1. S. 33° 35' E. 117 feet along Lot No 6;
2. S. 29° 50' W. 55.36 feet along water-course;
3. N. 39° 38' W. 136 feet along Lot No. 8;
4. N. 50° 23' E. 50 feet along Liliha street to the initial point, containing an area of 0.625 square feet, being Lot No. 7, of Kalia Tract as platted for S. E. Bishop.

3. All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the Kewalo Tract, said Honolulu, being portions of the land described in Royal Patent 5716, L. C. A. 10605, and being Lots Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Twenty-seven (27), Twenty-eight (28), and Thirty-six (36) in Block Seven (7); and Lots Twenty (20), and Twenty-one (21) in Block Eight (8); and Lot Twenty (20) in Block Three (3), as shown and designated upon a map of said property recorded in said Registry in Liber 162, page 222-227.

Together with all rights, easements and appurtenances thereunto belonging or pertaining.

Terms: Cash in United States gold coin. Ten per cent of the purchase price to be paid upon fall of the hammer, and the balance upon delivery of deed. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, November 15, 1905, W. O. SMITH,

MARY S. PARKER,

LORIN A. THURSTON.

Trustees under the will of W. C. Lumaillo, deceased, mortgagees.

For further particulars enquire at the office of W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

2747—Nov. 17, 24, Dec. 1, 8, 15.

ANGUS P. McDONALD AND DELIA McDONALD.

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Angus P. McDonald and Delia McDonald, his wife, to William O. Smith, for Six Hundred and Sixty Dollars (\$660), dated the 7th day of February, 1905, and recorded in the Registry Office, in Honolulu, in Liber 262, on pages 285 to 297, the undersigned William O. Smith, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions therein contained, to-wit: the non-payment of the first of a series of four promissory notes by said mortgage secured and therein referred to, and the non-payment of the interest upon the whole mortgage indebtedness, when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands by said mortgage conveyed, therein and hereinafter described, with all appurtenances thereto belonging, will be sold by said mortgagee at public auction on Saturday, the 16th day of December, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, at Number 857 Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu.

The property in said mortgage described, and intended to be sold, as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate at Kapahulu, Waikiki, said Honolulu, more particularly known and designated as Lots Numbers Six (6) and Seven (7) in Block No. Forty-one (41) on a map and description of the Kaimuki Tract, recorded in said Registry Office, in Liber 178, on pages 294-295. Containing an area of 2287 square feet, more or less.

Terms: Cash in United States gold coin. Ten per cent of the purchase price to be paid on fall of the hammer, and the balance upon delivery of deed. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, T. H. November 15, 1905.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

Mortgagee.

For further particulars inquire at the office of W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

2746—Nov. 17, 24, Dec. 1, 8, 15.

Notice

To our Customers and Friends:

We believe that we have the reputation of handing to our Patrons one of the nicest Calendars distributed yearly in this city.

For 1906 we will have something very fine and odd, a calendar we know which will be kept for years.

But they are expensive, and to prevent indiscriminate distribution, and to make sure that our friends will get one we ask you to call and register your name in our store.

They will be in envelopes, with the names on, ready for distribution the last week of December.

Hollister Drug COMPANY.